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Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Part I
Covering the period 1 January 2012 – 30 June 2013

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Supplement No. 12

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Note

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I. Background

1. Resolution 58/153 provides that the High Commissioner for Refugees shall present an annual written report to the General Assembly, "on the understanding that every ten years, beginning with the sixty-eighth session, the report shall include a strategic review of the situation of refugees and the role of the Office." Accordingly, this year's report is provided in two parts: Part I covers the activities of the Office for the period January 2012 through June 2013, while Part II contains the strategic review. Additional information, including details on regional and country operations, can be found in UNHCR's Global Report 2012 at: http://www.unhcr.org/globalreport.

II. Introduction

2. In 2012, more than 1.1 million people fled their countries of origin due to persecution and conflict – the highest number of newly displaced refugees during any 12-month period since the beginning of this century. The emergency response capacity of UNHCR and its partners was severely tested as four acute crises unfolded simultaneously in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Sudan/South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. While still managing the consequences of the 2011 conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Somalia, UNHCR deployed all available resources, including those of partners, to meet the needs of an ever-growing outflow of refugees.

3. Enormous stress was placed on the Office's human and financial resources. Over 460 staff members from UNHCR's emergency roster and partners' standby rosters were deployed on emergency missions. Meanwhile, UNHCR's newly established network of seven logistical hubs reduced delivery times of urgently needed relief items for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Prepositioned stockpiles in Amman and Dubai reached the Syria operation by surface and air, while shipments by road from Accra supplied the Mali emergency, and the hub in Nairobi provided a pipeline for operations in Eastern Africa.

4. In the major refugee emergencies, neighbouring countries largely maintained open borders and respected the principle of *non-refoulement*, despite the significant social and economic implications. Host communities opened their doors to refugees, providing them with a safe haven and hospitality. Schools, mosques and churches were transformed into shelters for new arrivals, and families took in both relatives and strangers. The generosity of so many individuals, communities, and their governments reaffirmed the universal values underlying humanitarian assistance and refugee protection.

5. Despite the enormous goodwill, the combination of new crises and drawn-out emergencies highlights the limited capacity of the international community to address the root causes of conflict. Without a strong and effective international consensus aimed at prevention and early conflict resolution, the humanitarian landscape will become increasingly unpredictable.

6. While addressing the tragic consequences of conflict, UNHCR continues to explore opportunities to achieve what refugees most need: a durable solution with real prospects for rebuilding their lives. Comprehensive solutions strategies are being implemented around the globe and traditional solutions are being complemented by other opportunities such as alternative legal stay arrangements. With an increasing gap between needs and resources available however, the Office faces a continuous challenge in balancing its response to emergencies and investing in solutions.

III. Populations of concern

7. At the end of 2012, there were over 35.8 million people of concern to UNHCR,[1] including 10.5 million refugees. There were new outflows of more than 1.1 million refugees during the year, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Somalia, Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. However, this increase in the global number of refugees was partly offset by the voluntary return of some half a million refugees, primarily to Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Iraq.

8. The number of people displaced within their own country as a result of conflict was an estimated 28.8 million at the end of 2012, of whom 17.7 million benefited from UNHCR's protection and assistance. The latter figure represented an increase of 2.2 million over 2011.

9. Statistics on stateless populations were available for 72 countries, as compared to only 30 countries reporting these figures in 2004, when UNHCR started systematically collecting data on stateless populations. With improved capacity to gather data, UNHCR has so far identified 3.3 million stateless persons, although comprehensive statistics on the number of stateless persons globally are not yet available. It is, however, estimated that the total number of stateless persons worldwide is over 10 million.

10. During 2012, some 893,700 individual applications for asylum or refugee status were submitted to governments or UNHCR offices in 164 countries or territories, the second highest level of the past ten years. This constituted a 3 per cent increase compared to 2011 (864,600 claims). UNHCR registered 13 per cent of the global total. The highest number of new asylum claims filed by individuals in 2012 originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (52,400), Afghanistan (48,900), the Syrian Arab Republic (31,800), Eritrea (29,700), Pakistan (28,500), and Somalia (28,300).

IV. Protection and operational overview

A. Major protection challenges

11. The multiplicity of crises has tested UNHCR's capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance and protection. In addition to strains on the Office's operational capacity resulting from large-scale, simultaneous emergencies, the complexity of many situations – involving insecurity, administrative obstacles and the remoteness or inaccessibility of some locations – affected protection delivery. Safeguarding protection space and the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, in particular, have remained key challenges. The relocation of refugees away from volatile border areas was a priority in places such as Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger and South Sudan.

12. Protection risks included targeted attacks, sexual and gender-based violence and forced recruitment, particularly of children. Intolerance, xenophobia and racially-motivated violence continued in many regions, affecting the physical security of asylum-seekers and refugees and leading to restrictive laws, policies and practices. Restrictions on freedom of movement and the detention of asylum-seekers and refugees – often in substandard or prison-like conditions – continued to be a concern in many countries. Detention as a deterrent to future arrivals, though ineffective in practice and contrary to international law, was a stated policy of a few governments.

[1] Table 1 presents the populations of concern to UNHCR at the end of 2012. For more detailed statistical information, see UNHCR's Global Trends 2012, available from www.unhcr.org/statistics.

13. Last year saw a number of instances of *refoulement* in most regions. The risk of *refoulement* arose in a variety of contexts including obstructed access to territory or to asylum procedures; forms of removal or transfer lacking due safeguards for asylum-seekers and refugees; a lack of screening systems in many countries; legal admissibility bars to asylum procedures; border closures; and pushbacks of vessels carrying asylum-seekers at sea.

14. Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants took to the seas in high numbers, embarking on risky journeys on overcrowded, unseaworthy vessels. The dramatic increase in irregular maritime movements in Asia led to hundreds of deaths at sea. Efforts by some coastal States to rescue persons in distress and facilitate their disembarkation have saved countless lives; nonetheless, reaching agreement on a country for disembarkation proved extremely difficult in some cases. These challenges highlight the urgent need for coordinated regional responses.

B. Refugee protection in the context of international migration

15. Persons with international protection needs often travel irregularly alongside other groups, using the same routes and methods of transport. They often have multiple motivations for movement, including economic, social and political. The Office remained actively engaged in broader asylum and migration debates, both at the policy and operational levels, ensuring that international protection principles were reflected in the development of responses to migration.

16. UNHCR continued its work with States to develop and implement protection-sensitive entry systems. It undertook joint border monitoring exercises, trained border officials to address asylum issues, and developed standardized procedures for identification, registration and follow-up for asylum-seekers and refugees arriving at borders. Advocacy and legal interventions promoted access to safe, fair and efficient asylum procedures. To address the complex issues raised by mixed migration movements, the Office continued to develop and implement regional-level protection strategies that were based on the *10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration* (see www.unhcr.org/refworld).

17. A Regional Support Office, managed by the two co-chairs of the Bali Process, Australia and Indonesia, with the support of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), was opened in Bangkok in September 2012 to support the implementation of the "Regional Cooperation Framework" endorsed at the Ministerial Meeting of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. Several projects were initiated by the Regional Support Office, including on irregular maritime movements and unaccompanied and separated children. In May 2013, IOM and UNHCR convened the Caribbean Regional Conference on the Protection of Vulnerable Persons in Mixed Migration Flows in the Bahamas, which opened dialogue among Caribbean States to foster regional cooperation and promote a protection-sensitive and solution-oriented approach to mixed migration management. In Central Asia, a first meeting of senior national coordinators endorsed a draft Regional Cooperation Framework and Regional Action Plan for operationalization of the "Almaty Process." In the Horn of Africa and Yemen, the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat has greatly improved inter-agency cooperation and information sharing, providing a good model that could be replicated elsewhere.

18. In 2012, thousands of people, including refugees, were subjected to serious abuse by criminal smuggling networks as they moved from the Horn of Africa through Egypt and Israel. In response, UNHCR has developed a comprehensive regional strategy and action plan to address smuggling and trafficking from the East and Horn of Africa (including routes through the Sinai, between Djibouti and Yemen, and from North Africa to Europe).

C. The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol

19. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention) and its 1967 Protocol remain two of the most widely ratified international treaties. There were no new accessions to these instruments during the reporting period, although Honduras withdrew its reservations to Articles 24, 26 and 31 of the 1951 Convention. Almost 70 States retain reservations to the 1951 Convention or its 1967 Protocol. UNHCR urges States to consider accession and to remove reservations to these instruments.

D. Statelessness and the protection of stateless persons

20. UNHCR worked to promote accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Adding to the positive trend in accessions to the statelessness conventions witnessed in recent years, 10 States - Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Paraguay, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Turkmenistan and Ukraine - acceded to either or both of the conventions since the beginning of 2012. This brings to 77 the number of States parties to the 1954 Convention, and to 51 the number of States parties to the 1961 Convention.

21. UNHCR has established as one of its Global Strategic Priorities efforts to seek improvements to nationality laws that prevent and reduce statelessness. During the reporting period, the Office promoted reform of nationality laws and provided technical advice to a wide range of States. Eleven States amended their nationality legislation to introduce or strengthen legislative provisions to prevent and reduce statelessness. UNHCR bolstered its capacity to identify gaps in legislation through the development of a global analytical database of nationality laws, additional country and regional studies and research on discrimination against women in nationality laws.

22. The Office intensified efforts to prevent statelessness through support to civil registration and documentation procedures as well as through the delivery of information and legal aid to affected populations. It also promoted the adoption of statelessness determination procedures by States to identify stateless migrants on their territory and ensure that they are treated in accordance with the 1954 Convention and related standards. To support States with this process, UNHCR issued guidelines on *Procedures for Determining whether an Individual is a Stateless Person* and *The Status of Stateless Persons at the National Level* (see www.unhcr.org/refworld).

23. There was slow but steady progress in reducing statelessness in a number of countries. The data available to UNHCR showed that approximately 94,600 persons who were formerly stateless acquired or confirmed a nationality in 2012.

E. Regional highlights

24. In Africa, the operational environment was dominated by new and ongoing emergencies, as well as by growing opportunities to bring closure to several protracted refugee situations, as described in Chapter IV below. The number of people of concern to the Office in sub-Saharan Africa remained stable at 12 million.

25. Significant resources and attention were devoted to emergencies, including the Mali situation. Since January 2012, some 300,000 were displaced internally as a result of violence and insecurity in northern Mali, while more than 175,000 people fled across borders into Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. In a region where drought and prolonged food insecurity had already triggered an acute humanitarian crisis, this massive displacement has now resulted in further suffering among the Malian population. The situation was characterized by serious human rights violations including sexual violence and child recruitment, while lack of access and insecurity hindered the aid effort in several

locations. In neighbouring countries, registering refugees, providing them with documentation, establishing an effective emergency response and ensuring the humanitarian and civilian character of refugee camps were among the key priorities. The situation in the wider Sahel region requires a holistic response to mitigate other drivers of displacement and potential sources of conflict, including food insecurity, widespread poverty, and drought and desertification due to climate change.

26. In 2012, UNHCR registered the one-millionth Somali refugee in the region, while inside the country more than 1.1 million people remained internally displaced. The fall of militia strongholds in southern and central parts of Somalia and positive political developments have brought about hope for peace and stability. As a result, UNHCR relocated its Somalia office from Nairobi to Mogadishu and began strengthening its presence in the south and central parts of the country. It also initiated a dialogue with governments in the region, including host countries, to identify how the conditions for safe and dignified return could be created. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, renewed violence sent more than 91,000 refugees into neighbouring countries and led to the internal displacement of an additional 390,000 people, bringing the total number of IDPs in the east of the country to 1.8 million. Sexual and gender-based violence against civilians remained a major challenge in the region. Continued armed conflict in the border areas of Sudan and South Sudan also resulted in additional displacement, with over 100,000 persons crossing into Unity and Upper Nile States in South Sudan and a further 12,500 fleeing to Ethiopia by the end of 2012.

27. In the Americas, the last quarter of 2012 saw the start of peace talks between the Government of Colombia and the largest rebel group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), bringing about prospects for solutions to displacement in the region. Nevertheless, movements across borders and internally continued, with indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities among those most affected. While continuing to provide protection and assistance to IDPs, UNHCR enhanced efforts to seek solutions for the displaced through local integration. The Transitional Solutions Initiative, jointly undertaken by UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme, in cooperation with other partners, is providing support to host communities and IDPs, ensuring that the latter are fully integrated and accepted in their municipalities. In November 2012, under the auspices of Brazil's Ministry of Justice, UNHCR launched formal consultations with States in the region on the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration in December 2014.

28. In Asia and the Pacific, persons of concern to UNHCR amount to some 8.5 million people, representing almost one-quarter of the total population worldwide. In 2012, political developments in Myanmar raised hopes that comprehensive solutions could be found for both IDPs in the south-east and long-staying refugees in neighbouring countries. The year saw an escalation of conflict in Kachin State however, and inter-communal violence in Rakhine State led to new waves of internal displacement and outflows of refugees by sea, which had far-reaching impact throughout the entire Asia-Pacific region. Other priorities in the region included promoting solutions to the Afghan displacement situation (described in Chapter IV) and addressing irregular maritime movements.

29. In Europe, UNHCR continued to work in 48 countries. Activities included promoting access to territory and procedures, assisting States in developing and maintaining fair and efficient asylum systems, strengthening safeguards for asylum-seekers, encouraging alternatives to detention, providing protection in the context of mixed migration, and facilitating durable solutions in Eastern Europe. Economic challenges fuelled the introduction of restrictive asylum policies in some European States. Nevertheless, many countries continued to define and implement international refugee law and policy, with strong State and regional institutions, civil society partners and regional courts all playing a major role in shaping European standards. UNHCR worked with the European Asylum Support Office to support practical cooperation on asylum among European Union member States. In response to the Syria crisis, the Office promoted a coordinated response from the European Union calling for consistency in procedures,

decision-making, forms of status and rights granted, and access for family members. It also encouraged States to offer places for the targeted resettlement of Syrian refugees as well as non-Syrian refugees who formerly resided in the Syrian Arab Republic.

30. The Middle East continued to experience turbulence with over 1.8 million persons from the Syrian Arab Republic having sought refuge in neighbouring countries, primarily Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, and more than 4.5 million displaced internally, as of 30 June 2013. Neighbouring countries continued to host refugee populations despite enormous political, economic and social implications, and severe strain on infrastructure and local resources. Lebanon, the smallest of the host countries, saw its population rise by more than 10 per cent. In Jordan, a new refugee camp grew to become the country's fifth largest city. Inside the Syrian Arab Republic, close to 7 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance as of 30 June 2013. Despite the deteriorating security situation and regular disruption of access to the areas hardest hit by the conflict, UNHCR worked on the frontlines to deliver humanitarian aid to over 1,000,000 persons in all regions of the Syrian Arab Republic. Despite the massive efforts being made by the humanitarian community, with thousands of refugees crossing the border every day and the number of refugees continuing to grow, there is a widening gap between needs and available resources. Significant contributions continue to be needed from the international community to support States in the region most affected by the crisis.

31. Elsewhere in the region, UNHCR continued to assist those who fled the violence in Libya in 2011, including some 50,000 people who remain internally displaced, primarily minorities who are unwilling or unable to return to their areas of origin. Meanwhile, the border camp of Shousha in Tunisia was fully closed by the end of June 2013. Yemen continued to host more than 239,000 refugees, mainly Somalis and Ethiopians. Despite ongoing insecurity and increasing economic difficulties, Yemen maintained access for refugees fleeing the Horn of Africa. However, due to difficult living conditions and the volatile security situation in the country, refugees and asylum-seekers have become increasingly vulnerable, relying on UNHCR and its partners for humanitarian assistance. Great progress was achieved in the return and reintegration of some 160,000 IDPs in the south, mainly to Abyan, and the Government of Yemen also recently adopted a national policy for resolving internal displacement. Some 299,000 people remain internally displaced however, mainly in the north. The Office assisted with the integration of more than 100,000 refugee and IDP returnees inside Iraq. Family visits between refugees in Tindouf, Algeria and their families in Western Sahara, which form part of the confidence-building measures programme, continued. More than 4,600 individuals benefited from family visits last year, with nearly 20,000 having taken part in the programme since it began in 2004.

F. Safety and security of staff and populations of concern

32. UNHCR lost one staff member in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and another in the Syrian Arab Republic in circumstances that underline the dangers nationally recruited staff members sometimes face in their home environments. A significant deterioration of security was experienced in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where UNHCR offices were looted and staff forced to temporarily relocate or evacuate. Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, and parts of Kenya, remain high-risk areas for humanitarian workers. UNHCR and partner staff continue to be exposed to significant personal risk in the context of persistent insecurity, even as the number of security incidents affecting staff dropped in 2012. Staff welfare missions provided support for management of post-traumatic stress and prevention of burnout in difficult environments, while a support group for survivors of sexual assault was established and a peer support network was expanded.

33. The need for security staffing has been particularly acute in the Central African Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic and surrounding countries. Thirty missions were fielded to operations in these and other countries, providing direct support to deal with critical incidents and technical advice to assist in maintaining operations in high-risk locations, as well as ensuring compliance of operations with the policies of the United Nations Security Management System. UNHCR also revised its security management plan of action for the years 2013 to 2015.

34. In 2012, UNHCR developed a comprehensive roll-out plan for its new Manual on Security of Persons of Concern, which provides field staff and partners with practical guidance and best practices on how to respond to recurring security threats against persons of concern.

G. Emergency preparedness and response

35. Faced with unprecedented large-scale emergencies in 2012, UNHCR worked hard to meet its commitment to begin delivering assistance for up to 600,000 people within 72 hours of the onset of a humanitarian emergency. The Office dispatched 129 airlifts in 2012, double the 2011 figure, transporting over 12,000 metric tonnes of relief items to more than 200,000 persons. An even greater quantity of relief items was moved by surface.

36. UNHCR's internal emergency standby capacity, including at the senior management and leadership level, allowed for the deployment of qualified staff to emergency operations at short notice. The Office's internal capacity was bolstered by new agreements with standby partners, including networks of technical experts. Of the 460 staff members from UNHCR and its partners deployed in 2012, about half went to Africa and 30 per cent to the Middle East and North Africa. Some 25 per cent were dedicated to protection functions, including child protection and the prevention of/response to sexual and gender-based violence.

37. Efforts were also made to strengthen policies and procedures, including the revision of UNHCR's Handbook on Emergencies; the development of a Protection in Emergencies Toolbox, which provides field offices with thematic guidance and checklists on key protection interventions to be initiated in the first stages of an emergency; and the creation of mobile applications for practical purposes such as site planning. In 2012, the Office organized a variety of training sessions, including four Workshops on Emergency Management, benefiting 128 UNHCR and 27 partner staff, a Senior Emergency Leadership Programme, and Training on Information Management in Emergencies.

H. Basic needs and services

38. Considerable attention was paid to deploying experienced specialists with leadership and coordination skills to emergency operations at the onset of crises. During the reporting period, UNHCR deployed more than 80 experts in the areas of health, nutrition, education and shelter, as well as in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector.

39. UNHCR improved its ability to provide adequate, timely and efficient shelter and settlement options by enhancing partnerships and coordination, building technical capacity, and developing a monitoring and evaluation framework. The Office pursued new, cost-efficient and more practical shelter solutions, including through the use of locally-procured materials and the development of alternative shelter options. Efforts were made to improve protection for persons of concern by addressing domestic energy needs in several operations, limiting the exposure of women to sexual and gender-based violence as they search for firewood and reducing social tensions arising between refugees and host communities due to scare resources. Such initiatives also served to minimize environmental degradation.

40. Support for education in emergencies was a priority protection measure in 2012, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was an essential partner in this effort. Joint action increased the participation of girls in education in eight African countries. UNHCR's new education strategy was launched in twenty countries which, together, host approximately 60 per cent of school-age refugee children. The strategy yielded positive results after its first year of implementation and strengthened collaboration with government and other partners. The start of a four-year education programme, in cooperation with the "Educate a Child" initiative of Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser of Qatar, has enabled 176,000 additional refugee children to attend school.

41. A high priority was given to health interventions in emergency situations. Nearly 50 experts in health, WASH and nutrition were deployed to UNHCR operations including in response to the Mali and Syria emergencies. UNHCR's information management tools, which are used to assess, monitor and evaluate public health, nutrition, food security, WASH, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health interventions, were strengthened through an upgraded web platform, Twine (see twine.unhcr.org). UNHCR also increased its use of cash-based interventions to address multiple needs, such as food, health care and shelter, and issued new guidance to field staff.

42. As co-convenors in the UNAIDS Division of Labour for "Addressing HIV in Emergencies," UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) strengthened coordination with an increasing number of partners from non-governmental organizations (NGO). Efforts in 2012 focused on improving advocacy for the inclusion of HIV-related issues into contingency and response plans, building the capacity of country teams, providing direct support to emergency operations to improve the HIV response, and strengthening information sharing. UNHCR worked to reduce HIV transmission, targeting populations at higher risk of infection through increased protection interventions, awareness raising, improved access to voluntary counselling and testing, initiatives for ending mother-to-child transmission, the provision of post-exposure prophylaxis, support for voluntary male medical circumcision, and advocacy for enhanced health care quality.

V. Durable solutions

A. Protracted refugee situations

43. Some 6.4 million refugees were in a protracted situation by the end of 2012. The protracted nature of many refugee situations, the limited number of refugees accessing resettlement and local integration, and the impact of globalization on human mobility have prompted States and UNHCR to develop comprehensive approaches to solutions for refugees. A regional comprehensive solutions strategy was developed in 2012 for refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo which foresees the use of resettlement for 50,000 Congolese refugees in conjunction with efforts to realize local integration opportunities and enhance voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity. In West Africa, UNHCR is developing a comprehensive solutions strategy aimed at bringing to a close the following protracted refugee situations: Ghanaians in Togo; Chadians in Niger; and Togolese in Benin and Ghana.

44. The Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan continued to work in cooperation with UNHCR on the implementation of a solutions strategy for Afghan refugees to support voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and assistance to host countries. The establishment of a Quadripartite Steering Committee as a platform for coordination has facilitated prioritization of the country-specific plans, and the engagement of development partners and joint resource mobilization for implementation of the strategy is a priority in 2013. Afghans still constitute the largest protracted refugee population in

the world for UNHCR, with some 2.6 million registered Afghan refugees, most of whom have been residing in neighbouring Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran for over 30 years.

45. In the western Balkans, UNHCR continued to support the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia in the implementation of a regional plan that supports durable solutions for those displaced by the 1991-1995 conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. This includes a Regional Housing Programme, which aims to provide permanent housing solutions for those who opt for voluntary return and reintegration in their place of origin, or local integration in their current place of residence. A Regional Coordination Forum, inaugurated in January 2013, is tasked with facilitating coordination on issues such as accelerating the provision of civil documentation and establishing a regional public information campaign on h using solutions.

B. Voluntary return

46. In 2012, an estimated 526,000 refugees were able to return home voluntarily, a level consistent with 2011. This included returns of recently displaced refugees (a total of 165,000 to Côte d'Ivoire) and the repatriation of long-standing refugee populations (98,600 to Afghanistan).

47. Notable progress was made on the African continent with respect to return. A significant number of Angolan and Liberian refugees returned home in 2012 as the cessation of refugee status for these groups came into effect on 30 June 2012. The cessation of refugee status formed part of broader multi-year comprehensive solutions strategies, involving both countries of origin and asylum. UNHCR assisted more than 46,000 Congolese refugees to return voluntarily from the Republic of the Congo to their homes in northern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. More than 130,000 people returned from Sudan to South Sudan in 2012. UNHCR continues to support the South Sudanese Government in issuing identity documents to those remaining in Sudan (some 300,000) to facilitate their return. At the end of 2012, the United Republic of Tanzania, with support from UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration, organized the return of more than 35,000 Burundians whose refugee status had ceased in August. Approximately 1,600 Chadian refugees repatriated from Cameroon. UNHCR also facilitated the return of 6,500 Mauritanian refugees from northern Senegal.

48. In Sri Lanka, following the closure in September 2012 of one of the world's largest IDP camps, the majority of IDPs returned to their places of origin, bringing the country's displacement crisis closer to resolution three years after the end of the civil war. Small numbers of people remain displaced in the north and east of the country, mainly in host communities. UNHCR will continue to work with the Government and advocate for durable solutions for the remaining IDPs. The voluntary repatriation of Mauritanian refugees from Senegal was successfully completed in March 2012, allowing more than 24,500 persons to return since the start of the programme in 2008.

C. Self-reliance and local solutions

49. Efforts to achieve local solutions for refugees were pursued in several operations. UNHCR supported the local integration of more than 10,000 former Liberian refugees in their countries of residence, including some 4,000 in Ghana. Some of the countries that provided asylum to former refugees from Angola agreed to offer an alternative legal status to those who complied with certain criteria. This could benefit up to 64,000 former Angolan refugees including some 51,000 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 10,000 in Zambia, 2,000 in Namibia and 800 in the Republic of the Congo. In eastern Sudan, the Transitional Solutions Initiative, which aims to bring increased economic self-sufficiency to refugee camps that have hosted Eritrean refugees for four decades and allow for their

gradual conversion into village communities, began showing results through an increase in income in poor refugee and host households.

50. Together with States, UNHCR continued to explore mobility and migration opportunities that may also contribute to alternative solutions. Freedom of movement under the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) protocols, for example, allows refugees to take up the protection of their country of origin while continuing to live and work in another country in the region. In 2012, India adopted a policy that allows eligible refugees to apply for long-stay visas and work permits, bringing about a marked improvement in the quality of asylum in the country. In Brazil, the Government is granting permanent residency to nearly 1,300 Angolan and Liberian refugees.

D. Resettlement

51. Resettlement continued to be an essential component of comprehensive solutions frameworks, serving as an important protection tool and a mechanism for international responsibility-sharing. However, a major gap remains between needs and places available, with an estimated 800,000 refugees requiring resettlement and just over 80,000 places made available last year.

52. The number of resettlement countries expanded to 27 in 2012, with the addition of Belgium, which established a regular annual resettlement programme. Germany and Spain initiated resettlement programmes, while Australia doubled its quota to 12,000 places. A positive development was the establishment by the European Union of a Joint Resettlement Programme, with a view to increasing the resettlement intake for targeted refugee populations and vulnerable groups, including in emergency situations.

53. In 2012, UNHCR submitted some 74,800 refugees for resettlement, an 18 per cent decline over 2011 which is attributable to the processing of complex cases and the necessity of limiting submission levels in order to prevent an increasing backlog by resettlement countries of cases for certain refugee populations. Resource constraints, restrictive processing criteria, and difficulties in gaining access to certain refugee groups also posed challenges to filling all available resettlement places. Women and girls at risk constituted 11 per cent of all submissions, again surpassing the 10 per cent target set by the Executive Committee in its Conclusion No. 105 (LVII) of 2006.

54. According to governmental statistics, a total of 88,600 refugees were admitted by resettlement countries, some 8,800 more than in 2011. The United States of America and Canada admitted most of the resettled refugees in 2012 – with 66,300 and 9,600 refugees, respectively – followed by Australia (5,900), Sweden (1,900) and Norway (1,200).

55. Of those resettled in 2012, some 71,300 refugees departed for resettlement with UNHCR's assistance. The main beneficiaries of the UNHCR-facilitated resettlement programme were refugees from Myanmar (17,400), Bhutan (16,700), Iraq (13,700) and Somalia (7,000). The top three countries of asylum from which refugees departed for resettlement with UNHCR's assistance remained Nepal (16,700), Malaysia (10,500) and Thailand (7,300).

56. UNHCR continued to work with resettlement States, NGOs and other partners on expanding resettlement opportunities, addressing processing challenges, eliminating discriminatory selection criteria, enhancing the quality and efficiency of submissions, and reinforcing the integration capacity of receiving communities.

57. The three emergency transit centres in Romania, the Philippines and Slovakia were used to evacuate refugees in emergency situations and facilitate access for resettlement countries.

VI. Partnerships and coordination

58. NGOs remain the backbone of humanitarian work. In 2012, the Office channelled $709 million of its expenditures through 757 NGOs (154 international and 603 national and local NGOs). The High Commissioner's structured dialogue with NGOs and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies resulted in a number of recommendations to bolster collaboration in the field, with an emphasis on nurturing a culture of trust, transparency and shared responsibility.

59. Collaboration with United Nations operational agencies remains essential to delivering effective protection and assistance in both refugee and complex emergencies. UNHCR and UNICEF worked on developing more effective and predictable cooperation in refugee emergencies, involving careful reviews of complementarities and capacities. With the global parameters for such collaboration well established, a number of letters of understanding were signed at the field level. Cooperation with WFP in 2012 enabled a joint evaluation on the impact of food assistance in protracted refugee situations and joint assessment missions in a number of countries.

60. UNHCR contributed to the development of normative guidance and implementation of the Transformative Agenda, which was adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in December 2011. UNHCR was actively involved in developing a dissemination strategy for the Transformative Agenda and a detailed work plan for its roll-out in 2013. Within UNHCR, a Steering Group was established under the leadership of the Assistant High Commissioner (Operations) to reorient policy and practice and ensure that the Office's emergency response mechanisms were capable of delivering on commitments made under the Transformative Agenda.

61. The Transformative Agenda Protocol, adopted in 2012, recognizes UNHCR's leadership role with respect to refugee emergencies. There is a need to ensure effective interface between the coordination of refugee situations under UNHCR's mandate and accountability, and the coordination of the broader humanitarian response led by the Humanitarian Coordinator. The Syria and Mali operations provided successful examples, whereby the establishment of a Regional Humanitarian Coordinator was complemented by the appointment of a Regional Refugee Coordinator, establishing direct senior counterparts for both coordination mechanisms.

62. UNHCR has begun engaging more intensively with development actors and the private sector to increase self-reliance. Multi-year contributions by Canada, Denmark, Norway, and the IKEA Foundation are helping UNHCR plan for multi-year interventions and to implement the Secretary-General's Policy Committee decision[2] on durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, which was piloted in 2012 in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Kyrgyzstan. Other partners included the European Union, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development.

63. The Deputy High Commissioner is leading an innovation initiative to develop solutions to challenges that refugees face worldwide. It looks at best practices in the humanitarian and private sector, making use of new technologies, tapping into the wealth of knowledge of staff, and drawing on a broader community of experts.

64. The Office continued to foster partnerships with the private sector. In addition to the critical funding these partners contribute, they offered expertise in areas such as supply chain management, information technology and public outreach. The largest private-sector donor to UNHCR, the IKEA Foundation, helped develop new transitional shelters for refugees in Ethiopia. The International Olympic Committee teamed up with UNHCR,

[2] Decision No. 2011/20 – Durable Solutions: Follow up to the Secretary-General's 2009 report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict.

donating sports kits and clothing to refugees, and the LEGO Foundation donated educational toys to refugee children in Africa, Asia and Europe. For the second consecutive year, the Japanese clothing retailer UNIQLO collected clothing valued at $1.7 million to aid displaced populations.

VII. Contributions to the Office

65. The generosity and substantial contributions of countries hosting refugees enabled UNHCR to carry out its mandate. While it is extremely difficult to quantify these contributions, it is clear that refugee populations could not be sustained without the resources and support of host governments and communities. In 2012, Pakistan remained the country hosting the largest number of refugees, followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran. As of January 2013, Jordan hosted the highest number of refugees per 1,000 inhabitants in comparison to its national population, followed by Chad and Lebanon.

66. For UNHCR's operations and activities, the global needs-based budget for 2012 amounted to $4.3 billion, comprising an initial budget of $3.6 billion approved by the Executive Committee and $692.7 million for seven supplementary budgets created during the course of the year. These seven supplementary budgets established to address unforeseen emergency situations included: Syria response ($271.4 million), Sudan response ($214.7 million), Mali response ($123.5 million), Democratic Republic of the Congo ($37.1 million), food assistance to Iraqi and non-Iraqi urban refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic ($20.0 million), and emergency response to IDPs in southern Yemen ($12.8 million). The Office received strong support from its donors, reaching a record $2.3 billion in contributions. Nevertheless, only 61 per cent of the budgetary requirements were fulfilled, leaving many needs unmet.

67. UNHCR saw a 17 per cent increase in contributions from the private sector over 2011. The Office expanded its use of face-to-face canvassing, direct response television fundraising campaigns, and digital fundraising. The number of individual donors by the end of 2012 increased by 29 per cent compared to 2011.

VIII. Accountability and oversight

68. The past several years have been a period of intense focus on increased efficiency and consolidation of structural reforms[3], with 2012 being a period of strengthening accountability and oversight. The Office has adopted measures to improve financial management and programme oversight capability, professionalize its approach to risk management, and strengthen accountability throughout its operations.

69. In 2012, UNHCR addressed areas for improvement identified in audit reports. An Internal Compliance and Accountability Committee, under the leadership of the Deputy High Commissioner, was established to ensure effective organizational accountability by reviewing and monitoring recommendations received from various internal and external oversight bodies.

70. UNHCR adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as of 1 January 2012 for the recording and reporting of its financial transactions and the production of its statutory financial statements. As part of the project implementation, change management training was provided to staff impacted by IPSAS in all regions where UNHCR operates as well as at headquarters.

[3] More information on the reform initiatives undertaken by the Office between 2006 and 2012 are reflected in Part II of this report, paras 35-43.

71. To strengthen field capacity in financial management, including project control, 24 new positions were created. This was complemented by training, targeted field support missions and better communication to staff on financial policies and procedures. These actions should improve accountability and oversight of financial management and project implementation, resulting in reduced operational and financial risks.

72. The newly established Independent Audit and Oversight Committee took up its work during 2012. The Committee reviewed the adequacy and effectiveness of oversight in UNHCR (including internal and external audit, inspection and investigation); financial statements and reports; and progress made in implementation of an Enterprise Risk Management approach. As a result of their examination, the Committee advised UNHCR to move its internal audit functions in-house and to adopt an integrated approach to internal oversight activities. This followed an earlier recommendation by the United Nations Board of Auditors to assess the options for bringing in house the internal audit services currently carried out by the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services. In June 2013, a decision was taken to proceed with planning for an integrated oversight function to encompass internal audit, inspection and investigation, as well as possibly evaluation, and to maximize the synergies among them. The Inspector General's Office will develop and oversee the implementation plan.

73. UNHCR is committed to promoting and adhering to the highest standards of accountability in the use of its resources and has adopted a zero-tolerance stance towards cases of fraud and corruption. In 2013, it issued a revised Strategic Framework for the Prevention of Fraud and Corruption, which aims to raise awareness, strengthen controls, consolidate procedures for detection and investigation, and provide concrete and practical advice to staff in recognizing fraud indicators and identifying potential risks areas. With support from the Global Learning Centre, training programmes were adapted to include components on fraud and corruption awareness.

IX. Conclusion

74. The year 2012 was enormously challenging both for UNHCR and the humanitarian community in general. The first six months of 2013 give little reason to hope that the pressure placed on the Office's emergency response capacity will ease significantly in the near future. In order to cope with these demands, UNHCR will continue to focus on strengthening protection and bolstering emergency response capacity, while at the same time seizing opportunities to bring solutions to the world's displaced populations. In seeking this balance, the work of the Office will continue to be guided by the following principles: placing the interests of populations of concern at the centre of all decision-making; maximizing partnerships; and ensuring accountability - to partners, donor and host countries, and those who UNHCR protects and assists.

Table I

Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end-2012

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[5]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations[6]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Various[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	*Of whom assisted by UNHCR*	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Afghanistan	75	16 112	16 187	16 187	51	98 609	486 298	18 830	-	879 376	1 499 351
Albania	86	-	86	86	28	-	-	-	7 443	-	7 557
Algeria[10]	94 133	-	94 133	90 000	1 736	7	-	-	-	-	95 876
Angola	23 413	-	23 413	5 078	20 336	19 724	-	-	-	-	63 473
Argentina	3 488	-	3 488	180	1 921	-	-	-	-	-	5 409
Armenia	2 854	-	2 854	2 331	383	1	-	-	35	5 500	8 773
Aruba	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia[11]	30 083	-	30 083	-	20 010	-	-	-	-	-	50 093
Austria	51 730	-	51 730	-	22 429	-	-	-	542	-	74 701
Azerbaijan	1 468	-	1 468	1 468	135	-	600 336	-	3 585	-	605 524
Bahamas	30	7	37	37	14	-	-	-	-	1	52
Bahrain	289	-	289	289	50	-	-	-	-	-	339
Bangladesh	30 697	200 000	230 697	50 697	3	-	-	-	-	-	230 700
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Belarus	576	-	576	240	62	-	-	-	6 969	-	7 607
Belgium	22 024	-	22 024	-	15 036	-	-	-	3 898	-	40 958
Belize	28	-	28	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	104
Benin	4 966	-	4 966	4 966	131	-	-	-	-	-	5 097
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	733	-	733	162	8	-	-	-	-	-	741
Bonaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6 903	-	6 903	6 903	42	278	103 449	9 551	4 500	52 717	177 440
Botswana	2 785	-	2 785	2 785	212	-	-	-	-	443	3 440
Brazil	4 715	-	4 715	2 012	1 441	-	-	-	1	5 580	11 737
British Virgin Islands	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 009	-	21 009
Bulgaria	2 288	-	2 288	-	1 270	-	-	-	-	-	3 558
Burkina Faso	39 308	-	39 308	39 028	686	2	-	-	-	-	39 994
Burundi	41 813	-	41 813	41 813	6 130	35 741	78 948	-	1 302	299	164 233
Cambodia	77	-	77	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	101
Cameroon	98 969	-	98 969	98 969	3 126	-	-	-	-	-	102 095
Canada	163 756	-	163 756	-	32 643	-	-	-	-	-	196 399
Cayman Islands	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Central African Rep.	14 014	-	14 014	14 014	2 604	2 315	51 679	35 433	-	-	106 045
Chad	373 695	-	373 695	349 782	181	1 726	90 000	35 000	-	-	500 602
Chile	1 695	-	1 695	282	353	-	-	-	-	-	2 048
China[12]	301 037	-	301 037	124	265	-	-	-	-	-	301 302
- Hong Kong SAR, China	117	-	117	117	835	-	-	-	1	-	953
- Macao SAR, China	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Colombia	219	-	219	54	77	10	3 943 509	-	12	-	3 943 827
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	98 455	-	98 455	98 455	3 319	54	-	-	-	980	102 808
Costa Rica	12 629	7 820	20 449	16 353	634	-	-	-	-	-	21 083
Côte d'Ivoire	3 980	-	3 980	3 980	520	72 845	45 000	98 010	700 000	332	918 687
Croatia	690	34	724	724	345	98	-	-	2 886	19 970	24 023
Cuba	371	-	371	276	3	-	-	-	-	-	374
Curacao	14	-	14	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	40
Cyprus[13]	3 631	-	3 631	-	2 636	-	-	-	-	-	6 267
Czech Rep.	2 805	-	2 805	-	574	2	-	-	1 502	-	4 883
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	65 109	-	65 109	21 595	1 825	71 924	2 669 069	304 596	-	71 815	3 184 338
Denmark	11 402	-	11 402	-	692	-	-	-	3 623	-	15 717
Djibouti	19 139	-	19 139	19 139	3 095	-	-	-	-	-	22 234
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Rep.	758	-	758	260	767	-	-	-	-	-	1 525
Ecuador	55 480	68 344	123 824	55 480	14 567	-	-	-	-	-	138 391
Egypt	109 933	-	109 933	39 933	16 952	4	-	-	60	-	126 949
El Salvador	45	-	45	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Eritrea	3 600	-	3 600	3 567	14	6	-	-	-	64	3 684
Estonia	63	-	63	-	7	-	-	-	94 235	-	94 305
Ethiopia	376 393	-	376 393	376 393	844	32	-	-	-	1 490	378 759

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[5]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations[6]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Various[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	*Of whom assisted by UNHCR*	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Fiji	6	-	6	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	13
Finland	9 919	-	9 919	-	1 881	-	-	-	2 017	-	13 817
France	217 865	-	217 865	-	49 885	-	-	-	1 210	-	268 960
Gabon	1 663	-	1 663	1 663	2 380	-	-	-	-	320	4 363
Gambia	9 853	-	9 853	9 828	-	-	-	-	-	320	10 173
Georgia	329	140	469	469	467	-	279 778	-	1 156	-	281 870
Germany	589 737	-	589 737	-	85 560	-	-	-	5 683	-	680 980
Ghana	16 016	-	16 016	16 016	2 605	1	-	-	-	-	18 622
Greece	2 100	-	2 100	-	36 183	-	-	-	154	-	38 437
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	159	-	159	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	162
Guinea	10 371	-	10 371	10 371	532	-	-	-	-	-	10 903
Guinea-Bissau	7 784	-	7 784	7 784	108	-	-	-	-	-	7 892
Guyana	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Haiti	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Honduras	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17
Hungary	4 054	-	4 054	-	366	-	-	-	111	-	4 551
Iceland	68	-	68	-	69	-	-	-	119	-	256
India	185 656	-	185 656	18 491	3 559	-	-	-	-	-	189 215
Indonesia	1 819	-	1 819	1 819	6 126	35	-	-	-	-	7 980
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	868 242	-	868 242	868 242	17	6	-	-	-	-	868 265
Iraq	98 822	-	98 822	98 822	4 914	82 270	1 131 810	218 800	120 000	-	1 656 616
Ireland	6 327	-	6 327	-	5 471	-	-	-	73	-	11 871
Israel	104	48 401	48 505	4 726	5 699	-	-	-	14	-	54 218
Italy	64 779	-	64 779	-	14 330	-	-	-	470	-	79 579
Jamaica	20	-	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Japan[14]	2 581	-	2 581	793	4 711	-	-	-	1 100	-	8 392
Jordan[15]	302 707	-	302 707	147 594	2 936	-	-	-	-	-	305 643
Kazakhstan	564	-	564	370	85	-	-	-	6 935	3 675	11 259
Kenya	564 933	-	564 933	564 933	41 944	-	412 000	-	20 000	-	1 038 877
Kuwait	674	-	674	674	829	-	-	-	93 000	-	94 503
Kyrgyzstan[16]	437	4 504	4 941	724	351	-	168 600	3 400	15 473	-	192 765
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	125	-	125	-	172	-	-	-	280 759	-	281 056
Lebanon	133 538	402	133 940	133 940	1 912	-	-	-	-	-	135 852
Lesotho	34	-	34	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	37
Liberia	65 901	8	65 909	65 909	48	29 472	-	-	-	1 606	97 035
Libya	7 065	-	7 065	7 065	6 552	1 055	59 425	177 452	-	-	251 549
Liechtenstein	102	-	102	-	17	-	-	-	5	-	124
Lithuania	871	-	871	-	76	-	-	-	4 130	-	5 077
Luxembourg	2 910	-	2 910	-	1 239	-	-	-	177	-	4 326
Madagascar	9	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	11
Malawi	6 544	-	6 544	6 544	10 120	-	-	-	-	-	16 664
Malaysia	89 210	975	90 185	90 185	11 650	-	-	-	40 001	80 000	221 836
Mali	13 928	-	13 928	13 928	240	28	227 930	-	-	-	242 126
Malta	8 248	-	8 248	-	767	-	-	-	-	-	9 015
Mauritania	54 496	26 000	80 496	80 496	798	6 208	-	-	-	-	87 502
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1 520	-	1 520	206	357	-	-	-	7	-	1 884
Micronesia (Federated States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Mongolia	4	-	4	4	9	-	-	-	220	-	233
Montenegro	11 198	-	11 198	11 198	109	-	-	-	3 383	5 406	20 096
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Morocco	744	-	744	744	2 178	-	-	-	-	-	2 922
Mozambique	4 398	-	4 398	2 586	8 200	-	-	-	-	-	12 598
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	430 400	-	808 075	-	1 238 475
Namibia	1 806	-	1 806	1 806	1 089	-	-	-	-	-	2 895
Nauru	-	-	-	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	379
Nepal[17]	56 264	-	56 264	41 264	23	-	-	-	-	447	56 734
Netherlands[18]	74 598	-	74 598	-	10 420	-	-	-	2 005	-	87 023
New Zealand	1 517	-	1 517	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	1 793
Nicaragua	129	-	129	86	10	-	-	-	1	-	140
Niger	50 510	-	50 510	50 510	108	-	-	-	-	-	50 618
Nigeria	3 154	-	3 154	3 154	1 042	-	-	-	-	-	4 196
Norway	42 822	-	42 822	-	9 354	-	-	-	2 313	-	54 489

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[5]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl people in IDP like situations[6]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Various[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	*Of whom assisted by UNHCR*	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Oman	138	-	138	138	20	-	-	-	-	-	158
Pakistan	1 638 456	-	1 638 456	1 638 456	3 284	2	757 996	58 181	-	-	2 455 919
Palau	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Panama	2 429	15 000	17 429	4 434	365	-	-	-	2	-	17 796
Papua New Guinea	4 802	4 581	9 383	2 565	155	-	-	-	-	-	9 538
Paraguay	133	-	133	23	10	-	-	-	-	-	143
Peru	1 122	-	1 122	123	956	1	-	-	-	-	2 079
Philippines	141	-	141	18	32	-	1 159	336 215	6 015	68	343 630
Poland	15 911	-	15 911	-	2 390	-	-	-	10 825	-	29 126
Portugal	483	-	483	-	197	-	-	-	553	-	1 233
Qatar	80	-	80	80	57	-	-	-	1 200	-	1 337
Rep. of Korea	487	-	487	115	1 548	-	-	-	179	-	2 214
Rep. of Moldova	185	-	185	185	75	-	-	-	1 998	-	2 258
Romania	1 262	-	1 262	132	35	-	-	-	248	-	1 545
Russian Federation[10]	3 178	-	3 178	3 178	844	11	-	-	178 000	9 068	191 101
Rwanda	58 212	-	58 212	58 212	1 477	11 249	-	-	-	89	71 027
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Saint Lucia	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Saint Maarten	3	-	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	550	27	577	577	99	1	-	-	70 000	-	70 677
Senegal	14 237	-	14 237	14 237	2 333	-	-	-	-	-	16 570
Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/12	66 370	-	66 370	9 443	332	193	227 821	798	8 500	723	304 737
Sierra Leone	4 204	-	4 204	4 188	67	-	-	-	-	-	4 271
Singapore	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Slovakia	662	-	662	-	194	-	-	-	1 523	69	2 448
Slovenia	176	-	176	-	100	-	-	-	4	-	280
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Somalia	2 264	45	2 309	2 309	8 465	48	1 132 983	10 188	-	51	1 154 024
South Africa	65 233	-	65 233	6 831	230 442	1	-	-	-	-	295 676
South Sudan[20]	202 581	-	202 581	202 581	35	2 238	345 670	-	-	-	550 524
Spain	4 510	-	4 510	-	2 790	-	-	-	36	-	7 336
Sri Lanka	110	-	110	110	263	1 480	93 482	44 610	-	-	139 945
State of Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan[21]	126 218	25 976	152 194	96 367	7 683	19 485	1 873 300	91 554	-	3 381	2 147 597
Suriname	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Swaziland	505	-	505	164	422	-	-	-	-	-	927
Sweden	92 872	-	92 872	-	18 014	-	-	-	9 596	-	120 482
Switzerland	50 747	-	50 747	-	21 709	-	-	-	69	-	72 525
Syrian Arab Rep.[22]	476 506	-	476 506	67 815	2 222	68 573	2 016 500	-	221 000	-	2 784 801
Tajikistan	2 248	-	2 248	2 155	2 139	-	-	-	2 300	-	6 687
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	750	327	1 077	1 077	516	-	-	-	905	-	2 498
Thailand	84 479	-	84 479	84 479	14 580	-	-	-	506 197	-	605 256
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Togo	23 540	-	23 540	13 643	405	91	-	-	-	-	24 036
Tonga	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trinidad and Tobago	18	-	18	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	25
Tunisia	1 435	-	1 435	1 376	340	1	-	-	-	1	1 777
Turcs and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
Turkey	267 063	-	267 063	267 063	14 051	-	-	-	780	306	282 200
Turkmenistan	46	-	46	46	-	-	-	-	8 947	-	8 993
Uganda	197 877	-	197 877	197 877	28 072	20	-	-	-	-	225 969
Ukraine	2 807	-	2 807	493	5 082	-	-	-	35 000	-	42 889
United Arab Emirates	631	-	631	631	91	-	-	-	-	-	722
United Kingdom	149 765	-	149 765	-	18 916	-	-	-	205	-	168 886
United Rep. of Tanzania	101 021	-	101 021	78 794	522	44	-	-	-	162 256	263 843
United States[23]	262 030	-	262 030	-	18 966	-	-	-	-	-	280 996
Uruguay	181	-	181	83	39	-	-	-	-	-	220
Uzbekistan	176	-	176	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
Vanuatu	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of	3 644	200 000	203 644	23 637	916	-	-	-	-	-	204 560
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 500	-	11 500
Yemen	237 182	-	237 182	237 182	6 483	-	385 320	106 868	-	-	735 853
Zambia	25 653	-	25 653	22 792	1 193	2	-	-	-	23 550	50 398
Zimbabwe	4 356	-	4 356	4 356	436	21	57 926	-	-	22	62 761
Various	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
Grand Total	9 881 538	618 703	10 500 241	6 674 950	936 740	525 941	17 670 368	1 545 486	3 335 777	1 329 927	35 844 480

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[5]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations[6]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Various[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	*Of whom assisted by UNHCR*	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
UNHCR Bureaux											
Central Africa-Great Lakes	479 256	-	479 256	*413 515*	21 383	121 328	2 799 696	340 029	1 302	235 759	3 998 753
East and Horn of Africa	1 866 700	26 021	1 892 721	*1 812 948*	90 333	23 555	3 853 933	136 742	20 000	4 986	6 022 270
Southern Africa	134 736	-	134 736	*52 942*	272 454	19 748	57 926	-	-	24 016	508 880
Western Africa	267 750	8	267 758	*257 542*	8 825	102 439	272 930	96 010	700 000	2 258	1 450 220
Asia and Pacific	3 299 340	226 172	3 525 512	*2 817 149*	70 394	100 132	1 937 935	459 236	1 427 952	963 566	8 484 727
Middle East and North Africa	1 519 027	74 830	1 593 857	*912 082*	53 868	158 119	3 593 055	503 120	505 274	1	6 407 294
Europe	1 799 350	501	1 799 851	*304 990*	345 270	583	1 211 384	10 349	681 225	93 759	4 142 421
Americas	515 379	291 171	806 550	*103 782*	74 213	11	3 943 509	-	24	5 582	4 829 889
Various/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
Total	9 881 538	618 703	10 500 241	6 674 950	936 740	525 941	17 670 368	1 545 486	3 335 777	1 329 927	35 844 480
UN major regions											
Africa	3 016 248	52 029	3 068 277	*2 756 561*	421 551	274 345	7 043 910	750 233	721 362	267 020	12 546 698
Asia	4 789 492	270 561	5 060 053	*3 778 371*	92 546	250 977	6 351 679	784 904	1 938 722	969 372	15 448 253
Europe	1 524 005	361	1 524 366	*33 659*	327 598	582	331 270	10 349	675 669	87 953	2 957 787
Latin America and the Caribbe	89 593	291 171	380 764	*103 782*	22 604	11	3 943 509	-	24	5 582	4 352 494
Northern America	425 786	-	425 786	-	51 609	-	-	-	-	-	477 395
Oceania	36 414	4 581	40 995	*2 577*	20 832	-	-	-	-	-	81 827
Various	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
Total	9 881 538	618 703	10 500 241	6 674 950	936 740	525 941	17 670 368	1 545 486	3 335 777	1 329 927	35 844 480

Notes

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection.

A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

[1] Country or territory of asylum or residence.

[2] Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection. In the absence of Government figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in 25 industrialized countries based on 10 years of individual refugee recognition.

[3] This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

[4] Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the asylum procedure.

[5] Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year. Source: country of origin and asylum.

[6] Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. It also includes people in IDP-like situations. This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

[7] IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year.

[8] Refers to persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. This category refers to persons who fall under the agency's statelessness mandate because they are stateless according to this international definition, but data from some countries may also include persons with undetermined nationality. See annex table 7 for footnotes (http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/12-WRD-table-7.xls).

[9] Refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the other groups but to whom UNHCR may extend its protection and/or assistance services. These activities might be based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

[10] According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

[11] Information on the number of pending cases at 1 January 2012 for asylum-seekers who had arrived in Australia by boat was not available when the number of pending cases was calculated at 31 December 2012.

[12] The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

[13] UNHCR's assistance activities for IDPs in Cyprus ended in 1995. Visit the website of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for further information.

[14] Figures are UNHCR estimates.

[15] Refugee figure for Iraqis in Jordan is a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 27,800 Iraqis at year-end.

[16] IDP figure in Kyrgyzstan includes 168,600 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[17] In 2011, UNHCR reported the figure of 800,000 as an estimate of individuals who lack citizenship certificates in Nepal. However, as individuals witho ..t citizenship certificates are not necessarily stateless, UNHCR has been in dialogue with the Government of Nepal to clarify and address the situation for future reporting.

[18] All figures relate to 31 December 2011 (no updated data available).

[19] The figure of 978,000 stateless persons is based on the number of persons who self-identified as stateless in the 2010 census and is subject to further discussion/verification with the Government.

[20] IDP figure in South Sudan includes 155,200 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[21] IDP figure in Sudan includes 77,300 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[22] Refugee figure for Iraqis in the Syrian Arab Republic is a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 62,700 Iraqis at year-end.

[23] Asylum-seekers (pending cases) excludes individuals pending a decision on their asylum claim with the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

Source: UNHCR/Governments.

Table II

UNHCR budget and expenditure in 2012

Sub-Region / Region	Ledger	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Stateless programme Pillar 2	Reintegration projects Pillar 3	IDP projects Pillar 4	Total
West Africa	Budget	208 031 758	4 466 223	24 132 362	21 098 700	**257 729 043**
	Expenditure	113 209 694	1 421 161	17 266 317	8 910 825	**140 807 997**
East and Horn of Africa	Budget	1 038 688 336	9 720 180	3 388 411	165 167 480	**1 216 964 407**
	Expenditure	515 570 675	5 149 053	2 677 752	73 899 146	**597 296 626**
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	253 366 749	3 337 933	81 606 471	61 967 431	**400 278 584**
	Expenditure	132 436 992	1 303 448	14 972 607	29 148 337	**177 861 384**
Southern Africa	Budget	85 583 047	2 965 297	0	1 986 354	**90 534 698**
	Expenditure	43 110 099	597 834	0	1 302 192	**45 010 125**
North Africa	Budget	154 326 742	88 890	0	16 925 723	**171 341 355**
	Expenditure	86 780 046	83 506	0	4 565 979	**91 429 531**
Middle East	Budget	452 266 097	3 100 566	29 914 264	209 439 448	**694 810 375**
	Expenditure	286 743 809	1 068 041	22 865 697	119 368 925	**430 046 472**
South-West Asia	Budget	150 610 281	876 992	106 403 295	71 591 227	**329 481 795**
	Expenditure	94 292 741	872 617	53 911 921	44 708 338	**193 785 617**
Central Asia	Budget	12 506 704	2 872 403	0	7 505 186	**22 884 293**
	Expenditure	5 693 672	1 662 345	0	3 528 072	**10 884 089**
South Asia	Budget	36 204 339	1 501 421	1 411 101	7 553 888	**46 670 749**
	Expenditure	20 535 376	858 044	623 778	4 357 006	**26 374 204**
South-East Asia	Budget	65 887 161	12 662 620	455 000	30 707 409	**109 712 190**
	Expenditure	38 192 999	7 657 469	370 409	19 056 378	**65 277 255**
East Asia and the Pacific	Budget	16 141 246	384 108	0	0	**16 525 354**
	Expenditure	12 805 394	267 413	0	0	**13 072 807**
Eastern Europe	Budget	99 814 537	2 464 598	0	13 377 064	**115 656 199**
	Expenditure	58 553 602	1 569 064	0	6 504 085	**66 626 751**
South-Eastern Europe	Budget	23 743 305	4 916 840	8 114 798	26 806 897	**63 581 840**
	Expenditure	10 008 993	3 455 773	5 694 841	9 232 488	**28 392 095**
North, West and South Europe	Budget	51 619 228	3 020 154	0	0	**54 639 382**
	Expenditure	37 529 049	2 439 546	0	0	**39 968 595**
North America and the Caribbean	Budget	8 757 631	9 645 232	0	3 203 654	**21 606 517**
	Expenditure	6 361 647	6 261 499	0	1 991 868	**14 615 014**
Latin America	Budget	51 177 526	0	0	28 353 219	**79 530 745**
	Expenditure	31 549 876	0	0	17 084 575	**48 634 451**
Subtotal Field	**Budget**	**2 708 724 687**	**62 113 457**	**255 425 702**	**665 683 680**	**3 691 947 526**
	Expenditure	**1 493 374 664**	**34 666 813**	**118 383 322**	**343 658 214**	**1 990 083 013**
Global Programmes	Budget	184 425 761				**184 425 761**
	Expenditure	170 947 458				**170 947 458**
Headquarters[1]	Budget	188 360 593				**188 360 593**
	Expenditure	188 073 198				**188 073 198**
Subtotal Programmed Activities	**Budget**	**3 081 511 041**	**62 113 457**	**255 425 702**	**665 683 680**	**4 064 733 880**
	Expenditure	**1 852 395 320**	**34 666 813**	**118 383 322**	**343 658 214**	**2 349 103 669**
Operational Reserve	Budget	160 154 616				**160 154 616**
NAM Reserve	Budget	18 718 554				**18 718 554**
JPO	Budget	12 000 000				**12 000 000**
	Expenditure	8 606 581				**8 606 581**
Total	**Budget**	**3 272 384 211**	**62 113 457**	**255 425 702**	**665 683 680**	**4 255 607 050**
	Expenditure	**1 861 001 901**	**34 666 813**	**118 383 322**	**343 658 214**	**2 357 710 250**

[1] Includes allocations from the UN Regular Budget as follows: USD 46,976,300 (Budget) and USD 46,976,300 (Expenditure).